FOLIAR SPRAY APPLICATION: COTTON

General Information

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White Label Calcium is a foliar or soil- applied micronutrient and is nonphytotoxic when used as directed. White Label Calcium is completely available and absorbed by the leaf surface or the root system.

White Label Calcium is recommended on the following crops: Alfalfa, Almonds, Avocados, Apples, Barley, All beans, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrots, Celery, Citrus, Corn, Grapes, Lettuce, Milo, Melons, Nectarines, Rice, Pears, Peaches, Pecans, Peppers, Plums, Prunes, Potatoes, Peanuts, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sugar beets, Sweet corn, Sugar cane, Strawberries, Tea, Tomatoes, Turnips, Walnuts, Watermelons, Wheat and most other crops.

White Label Calcium is compatible with most insecticide’s, fungicides, foliar nutrients and herbicides. It can be applied in existing spray programs.

White Label Calcium is an excellent acidification agent for alkaline water. High pH water will break down many insecticides such as Toxaphene, Sevin, Dylox, Ethyl Parathion, Malathion, Methyl Parathion and all organic phosphate insecticides, decreasing the residual activity of the pesticides.

White Label Calcium is manufactured to rigid controls at the highest possible concentration for effective usage. Any residue in the this pail is water soluble. Rinse the pails with water and add solution to spray tank.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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When foliar spraying White Label Calcium through conventional sprayers, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. When foliar spraying White Label Calcium with low volume equipment, 5 gallons of water per acre is usually sufficient. If less water is used, slight burning of the foliage may occur. A maximum of one- half gallon per acre per application is recommended. Aerial applications should not

exceed 1 quart per gallon of water.

Mid- day sprays may not be effective because of excessive moisture evaporation. The additional of one- half percent (total solution) of nitrogen solution, ammonium sulfate, or L.B. Urea may aid leaf absorption.

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Foliar spray
Rates
field_rates 0

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Timings
When the crop is in an active growing state, after irrigation or natural rain fall.
Spray early in the morning or late afternoon